

ISLAND OF OAHU IS MADE "DRY"

Vigorous Fight Waged For Prohibition Won

Definite advice that the President had signed the order making Oahu dry were received yesterday by the Star-Bulletin from its Washington correspondent. The Associated Press was queried by the advertiser but was unable to confirm the afternoon paper's advice; as all the departments at Washington were closed. There is no reason, however, to doubt the correctness of the message, as it is merely confirmatory of the advice received by The Advertiser last week from its Washington correspondent, who wrote that action undoubtedly would be taken to make this island dry under executive order.

The signing of the order follows activity along several lines having in view the securing of prohibition for Oahu. The chamber of commerce led off with its resolution asking the President to make the island dry for the period of the war. This was backed up by innumerable press clippings from Honolulu. Then Dr. E. S. Goodhue went to Washington and strongly urged that Oahu be made dry. George McK. McClellan, representative of the chamber of commerce, did all possible to secure favorable action, and now Delegate Kuhio is in Washington where he has been adding his voice.

PROHIBITION RECOMMENDED BY WISSE

Following the receipt of the resolution adopted by the chamber of commerce, the secretary of war asked General Wisser for a report on the local situation and for recommendations.

How broad is the prohibition established by the President will not be known until fuller details of the order are received here. Certainly the sale of intoxicants by saloons, wholesalers and breweries is prohibited, as was done by the executive order establishing a "dry zone" within five miles of military encampments. But whether the having in possession of liquor by civilians and others and their private consumption of it is affected, as well as the serving of it to relatives and bona fide guests except those who wear Uncle Sam's uniform, to whom it is tabu under all circumstances in a "dry zone," is as yet uncertain.

General Wisser made his report to the war department, and The Advertiser learned from Washington that in that report he recommended that the island be made bone dry.

This recommendation has been acted upon, and from the time the order goes into effect the sale of intoxicants will be absolutely tabu on Oahu.

THIS IS REAL PROHIBITION

This is real prohibition, and it is prohibition that will prohibit, for it will have back of it for its enforcement all the power of the United States government, with the United States army at its disposal to see that there is no violation.

Prohibition under executive order for the Island of Oahu anticipates by only a few months federal prohibition for the entire Territory, for it is now apparent that the bill now before congress providing bone dry prohibition for all the islands will be passed, without much opposition, to go into effect July 1 next.

TERRITORIAL PROHIBITION COMING

An Associated Press dispatch yesterday said that the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico ordered on Saturday a favorable report on the prohibition bill for Hawaii. This report is taken here as insuring the passage of the measure in the senate. The house committee on territories has already reported favorably on the bill, and it is confidently expected that it will pass the house with virtually no opposition. Delegate Kuhio is on the ground, working tooth and nail for its passage, and reports that have been received here from Washington indicate that within a short time the measure will become law.

WISSE NOT ADVISED YET

Interest has centered on the question when President Wilson's order declaring the Island of Oahu a dry zone will go into effect, and General John P. Wisser, head of the Hawaiian department, said last night that he was unable to throw any light on the matter.

"I have not yet had any official notification of the order," General Wisser said last night.

General Wisser said that if no time is designated in the order, this will mean that it is to become effective immediately after it is received officially.

He said, however, that in orders of the kind a definite time when they are to become effective ordinarily is fixed.

A view advanced was that when the full text of President Wilson's decree is received a date upon which liquor traffic must cease on the Island of Oahu will be announced, and after this order is received, another putting it in force at the time designated will be issued by the commander of the Hawaiian department. When this happens, Honolulu saloons and liquor houses will have to close.

HONOLULUANS CHARGED WITH "SHOOTING FISH"

Six Booked At Station For Using Dynamite

"Shooting fish" at Waianae got six rather well known Honolulu young men booked at the Honolulu police station yesterday on a charge of violating the law.

W. M. Perry, a police officer at Waianae, was the arresting officer, and he told the booking sergeant that the six sportsmen had been discovered gathering up fish from the waters near his village after they had set off a charge of dynamite in the sea nearby.

The half dozen fishermen protested violently against being booked, and at the same time said they did not know they were violating the law, so the police say.

URBAN FABER'S AUTO BURIED IN SNOWDRIFT

CHICAGO, February 13.—Urban (Red) Faber, star pitcher of the world champion White Sox, is minus an auto mobile. He will be without it until spring. It has not been stolen—but, worse than that, it is buried under a large snowdrift half way between Casca and Dubuque, Indiana, and the pitcher says it will be there until the birds warble sweetly in the gentle springtime. Faber's brother tried to drive the car to Chicago, but did not get very far. Now it is snowed under.

ANIMAL FRIENDS OF JOHN L. SULLIVAN DIE

WASHINGTON, Massachusetts, February 11.—Death has laid its hand on John L. Sullivan's animal friends at his farm here. The day after the former champion was buried, "Colonel Corn," his favorite horse, dropped dead in his stall and the next day another constant companion, a bull dog given him by "Frank" Sullivan of Barnstable, New York, died. To complete the list, the ring horse's cow and two collie dogs, in which he had taken great pride, died last night.

President Signed Order Under Selective Draft Act

Law Is Extremely Drastic and Provides Heavy Penalties For Violation of Any Regulation Promulgated Under Its Provisions

The authority under which President has signed an executive order making the Island of Oahu a "dry zone" is obtained under the Selective Draft Act of last year. The law is extremely drastic in its penal provisions, violations of the provisions of the act itself or of any regulations that may be made under its authority being punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment.

That the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable. Provided, That no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, encampment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the secretary of war may make regulations permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise provided, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment of not more than twelve months, or both.

SECRETARY OF WAR EXPLAINS RULINGS

What the President has done in the case of other places where troops are in training or stationed, in conformity with the powers given him by congress is explained in the following statement of the secretary of war concerning the order establishing a 5 mile "dry zone" and regulating moral conditions around military camps issued by the President.

1. Under authority of Section 12 of the act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, the following regulations were established by the President:

No person, whether acting individually or as an officer, member, agent, representative or employee of a corporation, partnership or association, or as an agent, representative or employee of an individual, shall, in or within five miles of any military camp, except as hereinafter provided, sell or barter, directly or indirectly, either alone or with any other article, any alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any person, or give or serve any such alcoholic liquor to any person, except that this prohibition against serving or giving alcoholic liquor shall not apply to the serving of wines or liquors to a private home to members of the family or to bona fide guests thereof other than officers or members of the military forces.

After an hour or so of this, I concluded—in becoming convinced that the thing was impossible. I also gained the interesting knowledge that hot lava is the most blistering product on earth. But today, I crossed the neck of the island north valley, with a camera in my hand, and my heart in my mouth, and I climbed the slippery face of a great crag, expecting to see the usual spectacle of the streaming lava lake. At my feet appeared a small round pool, probably a recent lava flow, with a small fountain spilling lava's hair in its center.

That Was All

And that was all for the lava had vanished. In its place appeared a regular pattern with crowded domes and spatter cones, whose sides heaved and pulsed as though with the heaving breathing of some unseen beast, and I returned disappointed and identically adorned with spikes of military lava.

Further along the trail, under the vest wall of the pit, or rather, under lava, in connection with both and an open mouth heaved and hissed, coughing up a lot of puffs of glowing melt, and here also the whole floor was aching and puffs of blue gas shot fanning from every crevice. The fumes from this point round to the south, one back and one forward—but it was here that one wished to linger—for a night's chance indeed is in progress, and the whole of the southwest wall of the pit is rising bodily in feet, the floor of the main crater for 150 yards back from the rim of Halemauaha is becoming steeply elevated, and it is obvious that the lava column extends beyond the area of the pit itself. The old southeast transgression station appears to be at the apex of the move, for it is fully twenty feet above its level of a week ago while the rim on either side of it is rising in irregular domes from ten to fifteen feet in height. The floor on the north and northeast sides also is rising, the movement extending back to the rim, where the lava almost as far as the "Little Broom" rose.

Flows Continuing

The great lava flows over the rim of the pit are continuing daily, the streams working to the southeast and south and gradually driving back the bodies of Japanese who toil away at making "steppings" the living day. They are a curious crowd, possessed of a manner for collecting things and dogs and chon babies, in little conditions of cruddy cooking lava. There is something incongruous too in the sight of plaster casts of the Virgin and the Saviour, standing with their feet in the party black mass. But all the same, there is a special guardian angel for Halemauaha, since exploring parties of Japanese blasphemously enter the lava, lava, knowing nothing of the lessons and warnings of its formation, and its sounds and set away with it safely. One of these

Charles J. Smith, charged as a deserter from the machine gun company of the First Infantry, who was brought to Honolulu from Hilo on the Mauna Kea Saturday morning, is said to have married a wealthy widow while he was a resident of the Big Island and known as George Allen.

Smith is said to have left Honolulu as an employee of Norwood, the hypnotist, and to have killed Hilo so well he remained there. Then it was he met his widow, it is said, described as the former wife of a country saloon man, and who is reputed to be worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

A description of Smith sent to Hilo resulted in "Allen" being recognized as the man wanted by the army authorities and he was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Henry Martin, who brought the prisoner to Honolulu.

ALLEGED DESERTER WEDS RICH WIDOW

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WHOLE CRATER OF KILAUEA AFFECTED

Whole Bed of Kilauea Wracked By Titanic Forces and Steadily Rising — Earthquake Throws Measuring Instruments Out of Gear

FRESH FLOWS STREAK ANCIENT LAVA BED

Japanese and Portuguese Sight-seers Wrap China Dolls and Statuettes of the Virgin in Black, Viscid Lavas

HILO, March 2.—Kilauea still continues to rise, with fresh lava flows making their glowing way towards Kilauea Iki and the Volcano House ledge. The gas pressure continues to force up the floor of the crater, which is perceptibly rising.

By L. W. DE VISONNORTON

Halemauaha, the famous fire pit of the Volcano of Kilauea, has, to all intents and purposes, ceased to exist. It is a huge, some 1000 feet high, and reached down to its lowest depths in the bowels of the earth, and deliberately pulled it inside out like a glove. In the place of the former pit—upon whose rim people were wont to congregate to wonder at the fiery splendor beneath, there is now a confused mass of jumbled crags and sawtoothed heights, illuminated at night by the average moonlight, and the lava flows from isolated pools and sinuous channels of fountaining lava.

Accessible But Hot

One may now make an almost complete circuit on the line of the original rim of the pit—and yet see nothing but tremendously uplifted benches of sand whose frowning and rapidly disintegrating precipices, all that is left of the lake presumably may be found. The famous wall valleys have vanished, for they have been filled by torrid, new torrent of lava until they are now level with, or higher than, the rim, and the lava which has filled these valleys is smooth and treacherous in the extreme—for it is cracking and fountaining, and ever and anon sudden streams of lava well out from under its surface and run swiftly, adding a new layer of insecure skin.

Trying To See

Only on the southeast side are the great crags about, and it was here that, yesterday, I made my first attempt to reach a point from which the lake might perchance be visible. I won my way, foot by foot, over new and glistening black flows whose innumerable cracks and crevices glowed viciously under my feet, and sent up blasts of withering heat. Many times I told myself that success lay just ahead, and then, slowly, red-hot lava would come down from the bank in front, and ominous cracking sounds of thin sheets being ripped up the middle, would sound the signal for a hurried retreat.

After an hour or so of this, I concluded—in becoming convinced that the thing was impossible. I also gained the interesting knowledge that hot lava is the most blistering product on earth. But today, I crossed the neck of the island north valley, with a camera in my hand, and my heart in my mouth, and I climbed the slippery face of a great crag, expecting to see the usual spectacle of the streaming lava lake. At my feet appeared a small round pool, probably a recent lava flow, with a small fountain spilling lava's hair in its center.

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Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION March 1st, 1918

Wholesale Only. SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES

Island butter, lb.	60 to 65	Turkeys, lb.	45 to 50
Eggs, select, doz.	55	Ducks, Mass, lb.	30 to 35
Eggs, fresh, 1 doz.	52	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	30 to 35
Eggs, duck, doz.	45	Ducks, Hawaiian, dozen.	7.75
Young turkeys, lb.	50		

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green	60 to 65	Rice, Haw. Seed ext.	7.40
Beans, string, wax	67	Manila lg. lb.	65 to 66
Beans, Lima in pod	64.45	Green Peppers, bell	68 to 70
Beans, Maui Red	6.45	Green peppers, chili	67
Peas, garden, ext.	10.00	Potatoes, Irish	3.00 to 3.50
Peas, small white	12.25	Potatoes, Sweet, ext. and	1.00 to 1.15
Pork, dry salt	9.00 to 10.00	Potatoes, Sweet, red, ext.	1.25
Reets, dozen bunches	30	Taro, bunch	15
Carrots, dozen bunches	30	Taro, ext.	2.00
Cabbage, ext.	2.50 to 3.00	Tomatoes	67 to 68
Corn, sweet 100 ears	2.50 to 3.00	Quenchers, dozen	40 to 50
Corn, Jap. Seed, ext.	7.50	Pumpkins, lb.	62.4

Bananas, Chinese, lb.	40 to 45	Limes, 100	1.00
Manioc, cooking, lb.	1.25	Pineapples, ext.	1.50
Figs, 100	1.00	Papayas, lb.	62.4 to 62.4
Grapes, Isabelle, lb.	68 to 69	Strawberries	25 to 30

LIVESTOCK

Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and paid for on a dressed weight basis. Hogs, up to 150 lbs., 18 to 19

Beef, dressed, lb.	14 to 15	Mutton, lb.	17.5 to 19
Veal, dressed, lb.	15 to 16	Pork, lb.	24 to 25

HIDES, WET, SALTED

Steer, No. 1, lb.	14	Kip, lb.	14
Steer, No. 2, lb.	13	Goat, white, each	20 to 30

FEED

The following are prices on feed, a. b. Honolulu:			
Corn, lg. yel. ton	92.00	Oats, ton	81.00 to 82.00
Corn, Cracked, ton	93.00	Wheat, ton	97.50
Brn, ton	52.50 to 53.00	Middling, ton	67.50
Barley, ton	62.50	Hay, wheat	52.00 to 54.00
Scratch Food, ton	62.50	Hay, Alfalfa	47.00 to 48.00

days, perhaps tomorrow, a smooth surface will develop, and then a small handful of white ash will blow away on the wind and the population of this island will have diminished.

Road Buried Deeply

The automobile terminal and the shelter house adjoining it are buried twenty feet deep; the trail from it to the former rim of the pit now lies somewhere under a steep hill leading towards the lake, and no sane man will attempt the ascent as yet. The site of the familiar wooden tripod or "A frame" is occupied by a tall black cone whose summit glows and hisses and slings torrents of lava in all directions. The east rest house and the geodetic survey station near by are threatened with destruction and the bench below it, from which the experimental work of last year was conducted, is now sixty feet above the rim of the pit. The great central crag or islands loom through the smoke, high against the sky, and a magnificent steple, with smooth sides like a geyser, the sugar loaf looks down fully eighty feet upon the remnant of lake beneath.

Crisis Approaches

Yesterday morning a heavy earthquake shook the district and threw the seismographs out of gear; the earth still steadily continues; Halemauaha is becoming utterly shocked; a great crisis period is rapidly approaching, and conditions are ripe for well-nigh anything the mind can imagine, for these are times when only a trained volcanologist can predict with reason any certainty.

But—as a spectacle for the layman—nothing could possibly compare with the thrill of it has now become the greatest thrill of a life time, and its memory can never be forgotten.

LANE TO LOOK INTO HOMESTEAD MATTER

Cable Advices Say Secretary of Interior Will Come To See For Himself

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, is to pay a visit to Honolulu as the news conveyed in a cable message that was received from Delegate Kuhio yesterday by Attorney Frank Thompson. The cable which does not indicate when the secretary will come is as follows:

"Lane says he will make no recommendations on land matters until he visits Hawaii."

This message was sent in reply to communications of Attorney Thompson containing to land matters and to a bill introduced in congress some time ago, the purpose of which is to abolish the "twenty-five per cent" clause of the Organic Act.

Various conjectures have been offered on what other purposes the secretary of the interior might have in mind in visiting Hawaii. It is apparent, however, that no relief will be offered in connection with the Territory's land problem until the secretary has made a personal investigation here and has formulated a policy. It is thought probable that members of the congressional party that recently visited the islands have urged the secretary to make a personal investigation.

It is fairly evident that in coming to the Territory Secretary Lane will not confine his activities to a study of the land question. It is thought that a number of military questions may engage his attention as well as the alien situation. One suggestion made is that he will look into the re-organization of the Hawaiian army, which has not yet received formal approval from Washington.

The question of the Governorship is another question in which Secretary Lane may be interested.

BEST MEDICINE MADE

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, and expels the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. Adv.

BELGIAN HARES TO BE GIVEN A TRIAL FOR HAWAII MEAT

Leads List As Nutritive and Digestible Flesh and a Great Saving

There seems to be revival of interest in the growing of domestic rabbits for food purposes.

Dr. A. S. Heath, of New York, is credited with the following statement regarding the value of rabbit meat in the human diet:

"There should be hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rabbit meat shipped to our hospitals and sanatoriums. For digestible and nutritive value there is no meat comparable with that of the rabbit. Rabbit gives fifty-five percent of nutrients, mutton fifty-five percent, pork seventy-five percent, and chicken fifty percent, while rabbit meat yields eighty-three percent of digestible nutrient far superior to any other meats obtainable. Rabbit meat should be prescribed for fever patients, aged and feeble persons, consumptives and anemic patients."

A rabbit grower who visited us recently said: "Belgian hares are very prolific under ordinary conditions. One doe will raise from thirty to forty young each year. The cost of raising a rabbit to good eating age on a farm would be about twenty-five cents. In the city it would cost more. They will eat anything you feed them. I like to feed them oats soaked over night, boiled in the morning, stirring in some alfalfa meal, corn chop, and bran while hot, and then carrots, turnips, lettuce, lettuce, dandelions, plantain, wild lettuce, and horehounds."

"The best way for a beginner to start is with a pair of trio or good pedigree stock, which can be bought for five dollars a pair at three months of age. I would not advise purchasing stock under that age; it is better to buy stock at the breeding age."

"Rabbits are cleaner and easier to raise and handle than chickens. They require only feed and water twice each day. You can feed before daylight and after dark, as they will eat in the dark as well as in the light. The young require no attention, as the mother gives them the proper care. Use the self-cleaning hutch and they will take very little of your time."

In Hawaii, rabbits and Belgian hares will eat sugarcane branches, leaves and pods with relish. They will also eat sea hells and land. These rabbits are to raise them here with very little grain. They sometimes get scabby ears due to the mites but these can be rapidly controlled by the use of sulphur ointment.

FIFTY-FIFTY BUTTER

IS NEXT ON PROGRAM

The present high price of butter combined with the patriotic necessity of reducing our consumption of this food product to the minimum in order that those who are fighting our battles across the ocean may have the necessary sustenance to enable them to withstand the terrible pressure being brought to bear against them. It is one thing to be thoroughly in earnest in wanting to economize on the consumption of butter and it is not at all easy to overcome the habits of a lifetime in regard to the thickness, with which one spreads butter on his bread.

For the past six months representatives of the U. S. Experiment Station have tried out a plan advocated by the Y. W. C. A., namely, the incorporation into every pound of state butter purchased a pint of cow or goat milk. This mixture is put into a small tin churn-like affair and agitated until the entire product is a homogeneous mass, quite resembling pure butter in everything except color. The mixture of the butter and milk makes the resulting product lighter in color than the ordinary butter. It is probable that the addition of artificial butter coloring would enable one to restore the accustomed color of the product. This resulting compound is used on the table exactly as is butter and is spread just as thick as butter ordinarily is spread, with the result that one-half the butter is automatically saved without one thinking further in regard to the matter nor overcoming any of the habits in regard to what he eats butter on or how thick he spreads it.

The numerous changes in our accustomed mode of life and various economies we are called upon to make for patriotic reasons all combine to make it essential that the actual putting into effect our desired economies and adjustments to them shall take as little of our time and energy as possible in order that we may be free for the constructive energies necessary to the winning of the war.

Any who desire to obtain further data regarding the mixing of milk and butter to enable the saving in butter to be automatically made are invited to communicate with the U. S. Experiment Station for further details. It may be said that this measure is primarily advocated for home use, as it is not in accordance with the pure food regulations for dealers to put a mixture of this kind on the market and sell it as butter.

SEEDS NEEDED IN FRANCE

Over in northern France the Smith College relief unit, a group of women who have given out of their own purses and are operating in connection with the American Fund for French Wounded and the American Red Cross, are trying to help the old folks and children (all that are left) in fourteen villages keep alive by helping them selves until the war is over. They are not trying to rebuild or do anything that the aggressors should be responsible for, but simply to restore for a while, France, some semblance of home and gardens. Around Saint-Jean have been collected about fifty pounds of